New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1407. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS.

SHARP'S RIFLES IN NEW-HAVEN.

SPEAKING IN THE NORTH CHURCH.

SERMON OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Progress from the Church and Yale College.

Prof. Silliman Bidding for Rifles.

[From our own Reporter.]

On Thursday evening an enthusiastic meeting in behalf of Kansas was held in the North Church, New-Haven, of which Rev. Mr. Dutton is pastor. A company of men from New-Haven are about to start with their families, goods and chattels, to make a settlement in Kansas, and feared a free city. The Leading Committee have already set out to find an appropriate place to settle down upon sturdily, and to take immediate measures for the erection of a church and schoolhouse, so that New-England may find at home when she first set beyond the Prairies. The members of the company are mostly members of churches, and of high standing in the community as citizens. The President, CHARLES B. LINSLY, Esq., has still now been the Superintendent of the North Church Sabbath school, and also a Deacon. HARVEY HALL, Esq., another Deacon of the same Church, goes out as one of the emigrants.

The object of the meeting was to raise money for the purpose of providing the colonizing party with means necessary of self-defence against the attacks of the Border Ruffians, and also to give them something more than "lock, stock and barrel," to point at the rapacity of the robbers who may encroach upon their camps.

The sum of $1,000 was decided at twenty-five cents, but, notwithstanding the equivocal politeness of inviting a passer-by to pay out of an evening lecture on such conditions, the Church was filled—door and pulpit—with an audience of the most prominent citizens of New-Haven, including a large number of clergymen of various denominations, and a full quorum of Professors from the Faculty of Yale College.

The company going out is to number about one hundred and, more than three-fourths of whom are already enrolled; and judging from the daily ratio of enlistment, it is supposed that in a week or ten days the full number will be rounded out.

A leading clergyman is of the party, who has already made one visit to Kansas, and been an active agent in getting up the Company.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES B. LINSLY, ESQ.

CHARLES B. LINSLY, Esq., President of the organization, made a statement in regard to the origin and objects of the movement, and the immediate necessity of every man being supplied with a sound and true Sharpe's Rifle, for the purpose of personal protection on the first emigration.

He said that the formation of the company was a direct result of the general feeling which exists in the community in regard to the organization of Kansas as a Free State, and the future maintenance of that institution. The evil [illegible] such a movement seemed to be called for in order to prevent the defeating of those who wish to establish Slavery in that region. A number of Christian families, and others, have for this purpose resolved to abandon homes and leave their country, and carry themselves deeply into the pecuniary sacrifices of New England, to go out and take part in settling with a free people the soil of Kansas.

A church and a parsonage are among the first needs which we shall experience when we get out there; and it is proposed to believe the supply of this necessity as we already have planned and provided. Our expectations in regard to this part of the matter have been already fulfilled; but one fact touching on a somewhat different point, has occasioned us a little disappointment.

It was stated that the Company should possess the right of suffrage in the State as early as any emigrant, and the subject of providing them with the means of exercising that right was duly considered. Some days ago, we [illegible] to make a public appeal for funds for this purpose.

He stated that the Company, in asking for Sharpe's rifles, did not design to go out as an aggressive force. On the contrary, the emigrants are to be simply a peaceful colony. We mean, said he, to go into the settlement of a State, to build a church and a school-house, to establish ourselves as free men on a free soil, and to attend to our own legitimate and proper business. We wish to go and take our property there, and then to maintain it.

We have no desire to use our rifles, but we want them with us in case a time shall come when they will be used. The weapons also will be serviceable for many ordinary purposes, if an extraordinary occasion should never demand their exercise. They will kill coyotes, turkeys, buffaloes, and the like. Some of the company have already supplied themselves at their own expense; but others will have to go without them, unless they are received as gifts. Some will have pistols, some shot-guns, but each will want, and ought to have, a Sharpe rifle as a companion.

He stated that every man in the company had been selected from the force with such an endorsement for the enterprise, upon his look with joy upon the hardships and privations of this new and rugged life, which an unsettled country would necessarily present at first to the settler. Every rumor only served only to increase the desire of the Company to be on their journey.

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was introduced to the audience, who received him with a great enthusiasm.

He said that we are witnessing the development of one of the greatest dramas ever enacted, of which the largest acts move particularly before the public mind in only one of the scenes. Just now, while our eyes are fixed upon a young growing State, the young Kansas, and while we are more especially interested in the events now transpiring, we ought not to forget that victory in Kansas is but one bout on the field, and that the struggle among the thousand that are afterward to follow. The question which now fills Kansas with inexpressible rancor not only to that soil, but to the whole country and all its destinies, is the question as to the future policy of this country. It has been the fortune and folly of our politics, by attempting to hold together, to reconcile, two opposing principles, which will not harmonize nor agree.

The struggle has come to a climax now at last to take a drink of oil and acid, drink each down first a little and then the other, instead of mixing them beforehand, and thus experience the bitterness

STATE AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

SENATOR FETTY'S CITY CHARTER.

The Stockbridge Indians—The Census.

Harlem Bridges—The Usury Laws.

Broadway Railroad—Apportionment of Members.

OTHER MATTERS.

The New Organ—The Richmond County Pardons.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 21, 1856.

In the Senate Mr. SPENCER presented the Report of the Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York, of the nature of a petition. They state they have made contracts for printing the Indexes to the Conveyances recorded in the Register's office and the County Clerk's office. They also have had the numerous valuable documents and records in the offices of the Register, Surrogate and County Clerk assorted, arranged and properly filed. There are in the Surrogate's office 838 volumes of Records without any indexes, except of inventories and guardians' accounts. In the Register's office 1,385 volumes. Some of the original books of Indexes are in a very bad state, and need recopying. Chattel mortgages and other papers have been scattered about the office, without order or arrangement, and 137 are either lost or mislaid.

Numbers of blotters to books of conveyances are missing and many are mutilated. A large number of maps are mutilated and 104 are missing—among the latter are the maps of the Stuyvesant, Rogers, Murray, Lorrillard and Sailor's Snug Harbor Estates. One important map has been wholly destroyed by mice. They recommend the repairing of some and the recopying of others, and to replace the lost ones by copies from the original surveys. They also find that, during the years 1850-'53 and '54, two volumes of powers of attorney, sixty-four of mortgages, and ninety-three volumes of conveyances were left unsigned by the then Register, and they ask the Legislature to grant power to complete them. They further say that the Indexes in this office are not to be depended upon from omissions, and these mistakes run back to an early period.

The papers in the County Clerk's office are in an equally deplorable condition, and as this office has charge of the records of the Mayor's Court, the County Court, the Common Pleas, the late Supreme Court and the late Court of Chancery, judgments in all the Courts, recognisances, surrogates' decrees, and decrees in equity are required to be docketed here in order to become a lien on real estate. There are also filed in this office notices of lis pendens, Sheriffs' certificates, inheritants' assignments, Collector's bond and mechanics' liens. In view of these facts they recommend more commodious and fire-proof apartments for the Register and County Clerk.

They also recommend a bill be passed authorizing the Surrogate to sign all records and certificates unsigned in his office, and to give the Register the same authority with regard to unsigned records, &c., in his office; and in case of copying any unsigned records or maps, their certificates shall have the same effect as to the copies as though they were the originals.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as related to Kansas and Nebraska matters, presented a majority report of great length, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the act of Congress for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which abrogated the prohibition of Slavery in said Territories, and opened the whole of the said Territories to the introduction of Slavery, is a solemn compact, of which the slaveholding interest had reaped the full benefit, a gross wrong to the Free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, That the armed and unlawful invasion of Kansas by citizens of Missouri, and their forcible and audacious assumption of the people's delegation from the political rights to which they were entitled in the government thereof, in order to establish Slavery therein, under semblances of law, were acts of atrocity without a parallel in our political history, unwarranted and directly subversive of the fundamental principles and the purposes of Republican Government.

Resolved, That the prolonged non-intervention of the present administration of the Federal Government to prevent or punish the outrages committed by citizens of Missouri upon the people of Kansas, which might have been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive and his cabinet justly chargeable as accessory thereto, and unworthy of the confidence and respect of the citizens of Free States.

Resolved, That Congress possess no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure Life, Liberty and Happiness to all men, and to prevent either Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the people are the rightful source of all political power; that all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people, and that candidates for political offices should be men and citizens of undoubted integrity and capacity, whether foreign born or native, born and pledged to support the policy of restricting Slavery and extending Freedom.

Resolved, That the people, being alike resolute to maintain Kansas as a Free Territory, providing, under severe penalties, against invasion from other States to control or subvert the free action of the people thereof in her Government, or when application shall be made, as soon admit Kansas into the Union as a State, with her free Constitution already framed by a majority of her actual inhabitants, and fully entitled, by the peaceful vote of the actual inhabitants of the Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. RICHARDSON,
B. MADDEN.

The report was laid on the table, when Mr. HARCOURT asked that it be not printed until the minority report is ready. He had only seen the majority report on Tuesday, and had no time since then to prepare his report. "Indeed," said he, "it will take me nearly a day to read it through."

The Chair ruled, in accordance with the standing rule, that the report of the committee must be printed, but the object sought by the Senator from the Eleventh could be accomplished when the minority report was presented, by a motion to the effect that both reports be embraced in the document.

CITY CHARTER.

Mr. FETTY introduced another amended Charter of the City of New-York. The only peculiar feature of the bill are that it abolishes the present Board of Councilmen, and substitutes therefor a Council of fifteen, which shall be the superior body, and a Board of Aldermen same as now, which shall be deemed the secondary body. The City to be divided according to the representative population, into 15 Council Districts, but no Ward to be divided in the formation of the Council Districts. The Councilmen to hold office for two years, and the Aldermen for one year.

On motion of Mr. SICKLES the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the three Charters, and they were referred to the New-York delegation, to allow the Mayor, Mr. WOOD, to be heard in relation thereto.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To establish two State Asylums for the Insane.

Mr. J. A. SMITH moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out so much of the second section, as locates one of the Asylums south of Albany—leaving the Commissioners at liberty to select such site as they might deem proper, either north or south of Albany. Lost, and the bill passed by Ayes, 19; Noes, 12.

For the improvement of Raquette River.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to take from the table the bill to allow the Stockbridge nation of Indians to bring suits in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the titles of certain lands in Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, which was carried, the vote reconsidered and the bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bellinger, Carle, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Maclay, Norris, Patterson, Rumsey, Sickels, Spencer, A. W. Smith, J. A. Smith, Stewart, Thomas, Upham, White—14.

Noes—Messrs. Bradford, Brooks, Fenton, Kelly, Petty, Rider, Sickles, Spencer, Wood—9.

STATE ARMS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH offered a concurrent resolution that the State be authorized to purchase, at a price not exceeding [illegible] each, as formerly issued under the New-York State Arms, as formerly issued under the

[illegible] 4 Oneida 4
[illegible] 2 Onondaga 2
[illegible] 3 Ontario 3
[illegible] 2 Orange 2
[illegible] 2 Orleans 1
[illegible] 2 Oswego 3
[illegible] 2 Otsego 2
[illegible] 1 Putnam 1
Clinton 2 Queens 2
Columbia 2 Rensselaer 4
Cortland 1 Richmond 1
Delaware 2 Rockland 1
Dutchess 2 St. Lawrence 3
Erie 4 Saratoga 2
Essex 1 Schenectady 1
Franklin 1 Schoharie 1
Fulton & Hamilton 1 Schuyler —
Genesee 1 Seneca 1
Greene 1 Steuben 3
Herkimer 2 Suffolk 2
Jefferson 3 Sullivan 1
Kings 7 Tioga 1
Livingston 1 Tompkins 1
Lewis 1 Ulster 3
Monroe 3 Warren 1
Madison 2 Washington 2
Montgomery 1 Wayne 2
New-York 17 Westchester 3
Niagara 2 Wyoming 1
Yates 1

The following counties lose one member: Cayuga, Dutchess, Genesee, Greene, Livingston, Montgomery, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Schoharie. The following gain one: Broome, New-York, Oswego, Queens, Ulster, Westchester. Kings gains four.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. B. BAILEY succeeded this morning in suspending the rules necessary to make the Temperance bill the special order from day to day, for every evening session, and at the same time provide for evening sessions. Its discussion will be entered upon this evening. The resolution was adopted—Ayes, 66; Nays, 42.

WATER LOTS.

Mr. WILKESON introduced a bill authorizing the Common Council of New-York to confirm to R. F. SMITH the grant of land under water opposite his lot on Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, as heretofore made to PETER BURNOWS, and to permit him to extend the bulkhead along Thirteenth-avenue, in front of the said land, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets.

THE SING SING PRISON CONTRACTS.

Mr. PENNINGTON to-day moved to reconsult the bill relative to the contracts of CHAS. WATSON, for State Prison labor, to the Prison Committee, with instructions to amend by directing the Inspectors to enter into contracts, for a term not to exceed eight years, with any suitable persons as they shall deem for the best interest of the State.

AMERICAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. BENVOORT has introduced an act of incorporation for the American Polytechnic Institute of New-York. The Corporators named, are Wm. Chauncey, William Whetlen, Henry Hilton, John H. White, Charles H. Haswell, W. W. Stone, Edward Phalon, Silas C. Herring, and John N. Genin. The capital stock is $250,000, in shares of $25, but shall not exceed $500,000. The usual regulations of incorporations are made, and the Institute is empowered to encourage labor, industry, the arts, &c., by bestowing rewards, or holding exhibitions, &c.

GUNPOWDER, &c.

Mr. REILLY has brought in a bill amending the act of 1846, relative to powder, saltpetre, &c., by providing that vessels having such freights shall not remain within 300 yards of a wharf after dark.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. CURRIS brought in a bill relative to the Second-avenue Railroad Company. It authorizes the Company to construct a bridge over the East and West-Chester Creeks, between New-York and New-Rochelle. The draws shall be five feet wider than those of the present bridge.

VAGRANCY IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. C. T. MILLS has brought in a bill relative to vagrants in New-York, having the following provision:

All writs of habeas corpus issued on the application of any person committed as a vagrant, shall be returnable only after the expiration of three days, and notice thereof shall be served upon the Governors of the Almshouse, twenty-four hours before their return.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENT.

Mr. OWENS presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The embarrassing and difficulties so frequently occurring between the citizens of the northern part of Kansas and the agitation of the question of political rights under the law enacted for the organization of a Territorial Government there, are productive of much evil, and seem to be threatening the most disastrous consequences; and whereas, the existing strong hold upon the public sentiment manifested in such a portion of the country, and organized party [illegible] upon the [illegible] which, if not [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Federal Government, will [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the Territory, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Union; and whereas, it is desirable for the peace and prosperity of the country, and

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THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Report of the Minority of the Committee on Railroads of the Assembly, against confirming the grant made to Jacob Sharp, and his associates, to construct a Railroad through Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Report of the Minority of the Standing Committee on Railroads to whom was referred an act entitled "An Act to confirm the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of New-York, relative to a Railroad in Broadway and other streets of said City."

The bill that has been referred to us for consideration is substantially—

First—To confirm a grant or resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed in December, 1855, authorizing JACOB SHARP and others to establish a Railroad in Broadway, and to permit said SHARP to lay such railroad, notwithstanding any injunctions or judgments of our Courts to the contrary.

Second—To set aside and annul the solemn judgments of the Courts declaring this grant illegal and void, from want of power in the Corporation to make it, and because in the making of it a great breach of trust had been perpetrated, and also because the railroad, if constructed, would be injurious to property on the streets over which it passed.

Third—Constituting certain gentlemen Commissioners to decide on the effect of the railroad upon the interests of the public and owners on the line, one year after the road shall have been completed.

If then they shall have determined that the Railroad has proved injurious to both of such interests, the act to be void upon the Commissioners filing their certificate to that effect with the Secretary of State.

In a sense thoroughly understood by the people of this State, Broadway is a general thoroughfare. Like the great streets of other commercial capitals, it has concentrated in itself the principal marts of that trade, to the participation in which an immense number of the people of this State—visitors only to the great City—participate.

The very crowd, the incessant action, the masses of moving men, which are now visible in Broadway, give it its distinctive character, and make it as well known in the remotest section of the State, as by those who live immediately upon it.

To allow a railway there would be, to change its character. It would cease to show that concentrated action of our population, which now, in all its vigor and life, makes this street a rival to the best avenues that London or Paris can produce, and far beyond that of any other city in the Republic.

The railways now laid in the City of New-York on the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, indeed upon every avenue in the City which runs the length of the island, and one at all to be appropriated to railroad purposes, lead to Broadway. That, by common consent, not only of the City, but of the State, has been given to individual action—not to the control of Railroad projectors.

The propriety or necessity of establishing a railroad in this principal and most beautiful street of our greatest City, has been discussed before Committees of our Legislature for several years past, without ever having produced a report in favor of the proposition, giving reasons for the establishment of a railroad, or the necessity for it; or any views which would induce the opinion that a railroad would afford the slightest relief to the immense travel on that great thoroughfare.

We, therefore, feel called upon to give a few facts upon the subject to enable a judgment to be formed in respect to it.

The character of Broadway is well known to every member of the Legislature; its beauty, its great thoroughfare, its splendid stores, its noisy, busy hum, or all subjects of common remark, and only are alluded to for the purpose of calling to mind the caution which should be exercised in enacting any law which in its consequences might be prejudicial to the street, or tend in any degree to reduce it from the present condition.

The carriage-way of the street, it was computed before me, to range from thirty-six to forty-two feet in width; the remainder of the space allotted to the City Hall Park and Battery being taken by footway, through which, at the present time, there is a dense mass of human beings, from the early hour of seven in the morning to twelve at night, and even later.

Now, if the railway be laid in the City of New-York on the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, indeed upon every avenue in the City which runs the length of the island, and one at all to be appropriated to railroad purposes, lead to Broadway. That, by common consent, not only of the City, but of the State, has been given to individual action—not to the control of Railroad projectors.

The propriety or necessity of establishing a railroad in this principal and most beautiful street of our greatest City, has been discussed before Committees of our Legislature for several years past, without ever having produced a report in favor of the proposition, giving reasons for the establishment of a railroad, or the necessity for it; or any views which would induce the opinion that a railroad would afford the slightest relief to the immense travel on that great thoroughfare.

We, therefore, feel called upon to give a few facts upon the subject to enable a judgment to be formed in respect to it.

The character of Broadway is well known to every member of the Legislature; its beauty, its great thoroughfare, its splendid stores, its noisy, busy hum, or all subjects of common remark, and only are alluded to for the purpose of calling to mind the caution which should be exercised in enacting any law which in its consequences might be prejudicial to the street, or tend in any degree to reduce it from the present condition.

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Mr. James' New Patent Bill.

[Reported to the Tribune by Procrastino on United States Statutes.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30, 1856.

EDWARD F. COWLES,
Navy Yard, Your obedient servant.

With great respect, Gentlemen, I am,

Your will provide. Gentlemen, in such indefinite quantity, as may be deemed necessary for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States, for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1857, instead of the duties now imposed by law on the imported articles enumerated.

That from and after the 30th day of June, 1857, the duties to be collected on the importation into the United States of the following goods, wares and merchandise, shall be as follows, that is to say:

Upon all articles of foreign growth or manufacture, not enumerated in this act, and upon which duties are imposed by existing laws, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

PRIVATE

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

Terms.—The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to the City and vicinity for One Dollar a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers $pay, DOLLARS a Year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted). One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at three O'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers 6¼ cents for single Copies.

Terms, invariably Cash in advance.

Communications should be addressed, not to individuals, but to the Office of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The State Senate yesterday passed the bill to establish two State Lunatic Asylums, and to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits to test the title to certain lands. In the Assembly two reports were made by the Railroad Committee on the Broadway Railroad bill—the majority report, signed by Messrs. WELTER, NORTHUP and J. B. CLARK, in favor of the bill, and the minority report, signed by Messrs. HOWLE and SMITH, against it. Neither report was read. A motion was made, which was laid over under the rule, for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the administration of the financial affairs of this City; to ascertain its indebtedness, means of payment, present income, and the system of keeping the appropriation accounts—the Committee to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers.

Postal Reform—City Delivery.

The subject of Postal reform continues to engage the attention of some of our more influential citizens. A meeting, to discuss plans and frame an organization is called in another column of the Times for Monday night, at the University Chapel, where, no doubt, the proceedings will prove edifying and interesting, throwing light upon the dark spots of the present system, and on the plans of the proposed reformers. All in want of such illumination will do well to be there.

As far as local complaint is concerned, the meeting will find much of its business removed from the calendar by the intelligent enterprise of Postmaster FOWLER. With one or two exceptions, the programme of improvement proposed by that functionary, and inserted in this paper a few days ago, embraces every reasonable want of the public, in the way of receiving and delivering letters; meets with favor all proper claims to branch offices; and so facilitates and increases the frequency of intercourse between different parts of the town, and with the outside world, as to leave nothing in those particulars to wish for. An exception to the latter, however, to the outline of the Postmaster lies in the nonreduction of rates. Two cents is entirely too much for the carriage of a City letter, if three cents is not entirely too little for a letter traveling thousands of miles. But three cents is actually an exorbitant charge for the latter service. The whole movement of the day is directed to a reduction even below the rate thus retained by Mr. FOWLER for City delivery. We find the ideas among the Committeemen of a meeting held at the Exchange, who are to report on Monday, that *one cent* is sufficient for a half-ounce of mail matter for all distances. With such urgency, therefore, the cheap feature is omitted from his new schedule for the City, we are at a loss to conceive; especially as no one need be supposed to know better than he, that the first thing the public wants of the Department is cheapness; other amendments being quite secondary to that. The Department realizes a large net profit from letter-delivery in the shape. It increases every year. Last year it approached $150,000: an equal amount going to the carriers. There is no reason why any revenue should be derived from this source, so long as upon the outside carriage a heavy annual loss is submitted to. The principle of cheapness applied to one stage of transmission cannot with any reason be refused to the other. The least the Department can do is to dispense with so much of the charge as comes into its treasury, leaving the public to pay the carrier the *one cent*, which now accrues to him. When we arrive at a millennial condition of postal affairs we may rid ourselves of that tax altogether. For the letters collected from the different depositories for the office there is no excuse whatever for inflicting a charge. They are not gathered, as letters are delivered, from door to door, with loss of time in waiting for the pay, and making change. If the worth of delivery is the one cent, the worth of collection is an infinitesimal fraction of that ignoble coin, and should not be asked for.

We have spoken of the charge for delivery as at present two cents. It is more. The Post-Office collects one cent, and the carrier two, for a drop-letter, making a total of three cents, a rate that carries a mailed letter hence to Galveston. What equity or right there is in this the Postmaster only knows. Clearly, the law requiring a cent prepaid upon a drop-letter contemplated the transmission of the document for that sum. The carrier's addition is extra-legal; and we are surprised that this abuse has escaped the pruning knife of Mr. FOWLER.

Another fault in the City delivery, for which we have no promise of amendment, is the neglect with which newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, documents, mailed for distribution here, are almost uniformly treated. The subscriber to a country paper may receive four or five out of fifty-two numbers: he has little chance for more. What becomes of the tons of documents sent hither from Washington, the paper-maker may tell; the intended recipients cannot. So with magazines; so with any printed matter. The odds are all against the delivery. Inasmuch that no prudent man, unless he possess a box, permits himself to subscribe to a journal or periodical published elsewhere. What the blame for this comprehensive neglect in the City delivery is ordained by who but that pay-masters do receive pay before. Carriers have no idea of burdening themselves with freight so heavy. They leave the bulk of it in the office. Persons to whom it is directed look either unapprised of its coming, and of course make no inquiry for it; or, advised, find all inquiry fruitless, for there is no account kept of that sort of mail-matter. It goes to the paper-maker. Here is large room for improvement. There is no excuse for any discrimination as to the matter to be delivered or neglected by carriers. He should be compelled to take his share of the bone with the meat, of the comb with the honey; and should be no more pardoned for omitting to carry a newspaper or magazine, because too weighty, than for abstracting the gold inclosed in a letter, for the same reason. Will Mr. FOWLER attend to this? There is no more urgent claimant for notice and correction. These things done, and the others not left undone, his memory will be fragrant hereafter as that of a Gothamite ROWLAND HILL.

The Tariff in the Senate.

We publish this morning the bill to prevent frauds upon the Revenue introduced into the Senate by Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island, on Thursday. It contains, among other provisions, a clause authorising what was known in our extinct quarrels over the principles of Free Trade and Protection, as the "home valuation," as a corrective of the evils found to result from adopting at our Custom-Houses the foreign valuation of imported goods. It is said to be the practice, among the manufacturers on the Continent of Europe engaged in the trade with the United States, to make up the prices stated in their invoices of goods for the American market, by adding together merely the cost of the raw materials used in the fabrication of the articles, and the cost of labor. These two items, it is alleged, cover but little more than half the actual value of the merchandise at the place of exportation in the country where manufactured. This system is said to prevail in Germany, France and Switzerland. There is sufficient concert among the manufacturers of each article to insure essential uniformity in their invoices, thus made up below the market rates at home. It is proposed to give the appraisers authority to alter foreign invoices according to a standard of cost to be prepared from the reports of the various Consuls stationed in the countries from which the imports are derived, and whose duty is proposed to be made, by the act, to make periodical trade returns. The items to be added are very numerous, and, it is expected, will generally double the prices named in the foreign valuation.

It cannot be expected that this attempted revival of a practice, which at one time was the special theme of hostility with the Free-Trade party, will escape the most resolute opposition from the remains of that party in both Houses, and the renewed controversy over a point of so much importance will be regarded with high interest by the country.

It is another feature of the bill that it provides for a general reduction of the present tariff. This provision would seem to contravene that prohibition of the Constitution that *bills for raising* revenue shall not originate in the Senate; but it is argued in reply to that suggestion, that this is a proposition not to *raise* but to *reduce* revenue.

Gen. JAMES claims the right to bring in the bill in question as a report from a Committee appointed several years since by special resolution, for the examination of the subject of frauds upon the revenue, and which Committee was subsequently authorized to report through its Chairman, whenever prepared to do so.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

Our Commissioners for the care of emigrants are evidently in a quandary. They are commissioned to look after the newly-arrived foreigners, and derive their income in a great degree from taxes on them; but the foreigners do not come. *Since the first of January, probably* twenty have arrived, where thousands used to come. Even if they received but a dollar a head from each emigrant, the difference in their receipts for the last year, compared with former years, would be some $200,000. They have commenced, beside, an enterprise, which, in its plan, whatever may be said of its execution, we regard as the most important to the moral and economical interests of immigrants of any scheme of administration ever introduced here. We refer to the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt.

As we understand, the Board are in debt some $150,000, and they now ask for a grant from the Legislature, of $200,000 for the present year. This application has not been replied to, as yet, except by a resolution requiring a strict account of the percentage, said to be collected by the Commissioners on the railway fares paid by the immigrants.

So far as the general action of the Board is concerned, on the interests of the City, we should not regard its dissolution as a great misfortune, especially if it were occasioned by there being no unfortunate immigrants to be relieved or protected. But we should regret if this undertaking at Castle Garden should also come to an untimely end.

There seems to be something in attending to affairs of emigration which is fatal either to the integrity or the permanency of an Association. First, we have the "Foreign and Protective Emigrant Association," which fails to pieces nobody knows how; then the "Protestant Domestic Emigrant Society," which turns out to be a common Intelligence-Office, and is complained of for proceeding without a license; then the honorable Board of Commissioners, who are up to their ears in debt and odium, and now the grand scheme of Castle Garden, which some people suspect of being a process of making money by a monopoly of railways.

However, we have seen no evidence as yet, that there has been the least peculation on the part of the superintendents of that institution. Supposing the Board did receive their 20 per cent. of the railway fares from the Erie and Western Roads; it was only a fair return for the benefits to the immigrant of the dépôt, and is not half what the runners would have collected from the poor creatures. Still the public generally will not look at it so charitably. It is expected that a Board like this of National Emigration, shall not be making unworthy profits out of the small earnings of these wretched strangers. And certainly no State or City Institution should be allowed to encourage any one line of railway, or any set of lines, to the detriment of any others. Even if the Commissioners come out of the investigation perfectly untainted, we do not believe the Legislature will grant their application. There is certainly a tide just now against the Commissioners. What then shall be done? Shall Castle Garden be abandoned? We hope not. From personal observation we can attest to the admirable and practical working of this enterprise.

The immigrant is protected on first landing: he is kept from sharpers and runners: his small savings are not spent in his first day in New-York: when under the usual temptations, incident to men after a long sea-voyage, he is occupied quietly within the great amphitheatre, attending to his baggage, his Railroad tickets, his bath, and his bread and butter: if the immigrant is a pauper, he is not left to burden our alms-houses or incumber our highways,—the ship is made responsible for him and must return him whence he came; if a poor girl, the vile harpies of the City are not allowed to get hold of her, and she is sent where honest work is paid and respected. The newly-arrived are at once forwarded to the great open West, where hard hands, and habits of patient drudgery are a treasure, and not, as here, a drag. New-York is saved from hosts of paupers, criminals and vagabonds; the country gains a multitude of industrious and able working men. Shall all this go to the ground? Must this wisest scheme ever framed by our municipal administration be wrecked, because the Board who directs it are unpopular, or have not sufficient means? We trust not.

The subject is full of interest for the nation at large, and it would be well if some scheme could be devised for placing the care of the immigrants who arrive at our Atlantic ports in the hands of the National Government. Immigrants are, in some sort, imports, and, as they have a most important influence upon the country, and are, in fact, already under the charge of the nation until they land upon our shores, why may not the same care be extended to them which is now bestowed by the local authorities of our port?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ladies in the Reporters' Seats—Speech of Mr. Douglas—Slavery Extension.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

The debate in the Senate was the event of to-day. Long before the Senate assembled, every nook and corner in the spectators' gallery was crowded, and even the seats appropriated to the Press were

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

monopolized by the ladies, in some cases very much to the inconvenience of reporters, who thought the present precisely one of those occasions on which it is important that they should be able to exercise their privilege of hearing and taking notes. There are always more or less unoccupied seats in the reporters' gallery, which the knights of the quill are rejoiced to see filled by the fair sex. That is no more than right; but I submit whether those whose duty it is to furnish a debate to thousands of readers, ought to be crowded out of all opportunity so to do, for the accommodation of a single hearer. The ladies, however, are not at fault in this matter. The blame rests upon Senators who inconsiderately invite them into the reporters' seats, without giving them any hint of the fact that the writers have a prior claim should they present themselves. In behalf of the Press, I appeal from the Senators to the ladies themselves, quite satisfied that with a knowledge of the facts, they will not consider a writer for the Press churlish or selfish because he looks a little disappointed upon finding his seat taken up, and himself thus prevented from taking notes.

THE DEBATE—DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS certainly managed his case to-day with great tact and ingenuity. He had a bad cause to argue; but, as his purpose was evidently to get up an electioneering document, it was only necessary that he should *seem* to make a good cause. This he certainly did; and, an investigation and review of his argument, such as Mr. COLLAMER will *give us whenever he takes the floor*, will convict Mr. DOUGLAS of evading the vital issues in the Kansas controversy, and of the veriest special pleading of which a pettyfogging lawyer ever was guilty. Still the speech, circulated without an accompanying answer, is well calculated to do its destined work. Its author is shrewd and able, and such men, when their talents are perverted and devoted to a bad cause, never fail to accomplish serious mischief. The present case will not be an exception to the rule.

SLAVERY EXTENSION—A QUIBBLE.

I can refer briefly to only a very few of the points taken by the Senator to-day. In answer to Mr. TRUMBULL'S statement that in 1850 Mr. DOUGLAS said he knew no man who was in favor of the extension of Slavery to territory now free, the latter stated that he was then speaking of the extension of Slavery *by an act of Congress*. I think anybody will see that this is a disingenuous quibble unworthy of a Senator. Nobody ever proposed to extend Slavery to a territory by act of Congress; and there was no occasion for Mr. DOUGLAS to make the remark attributed to him, if his meaning was such as he now claims. Certain it is that nothing in its phraseology gives any support to the idea that such was its meaning at the time. But the quibble of to-day affords the inference that Mr. DOUGLAS is now in favor of the extension of Slavery to free territory, whatever may have been his sentiments in 1850. Let that be remembered. It is a key to the future.

IS HE A MODERN DANIEL?

The next point I notice is a fling of the Senator at Mr. TRUMBULL'S argument against the Nebraska bill, which he spoke of contemptuously as a stump speech which he had heard made frequently heretofore, and had answered when "the same speech" was made by a Senator from Ohio on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill. The Senator seems to forget that Truth is immutable and unchangeable—and that while it has not the pleasing variety of romance, it possesses the better quality of endurance. We are to infer that the Senator never himself falls into the "error" of advancing a principle or an idea, however, which has ever occurred before to the mind of man. Perhaps it is to this we may attribute the paucity of his logic to-day. The man must be little less than a God who, in this country and in this age, can afford to sneer at his fellow because, in discussing a question which has already engaged the attention of the wisest and the best statesman, he does not present an able and unanswerable argument without treading upon fields already traversed by those who have preceded him. What can Mr. DOUGLAS hope to gain by such paltry efforts of egotism as this?

WHOSE WITNESS IS HE?

The chief staple of DOUGLAS' argument was, in effect, the doctrine of estoppel, by virtue of the acts of Gov. REEDER and the Legislature of Kansas, which has already been discussed and exploded in the other House. The funniest part of this performance was the attempt to palm off REEDER upon the Anti-Administration men as our Governor, and therefore as a unfit witness against us. He seems to have forgotten that REEDER is the appointee of the Administration, and that the opposition are in no way responsible for his acts, and cannot be bound or committed by them. I think his argument against REEDER, personally, was the strongest and most logical portion of his speech, but the attempt to palm him off as our witness, to show that the people of Kansas have not been defrauded of their dearest rights, is rather cool, even for the coterie. He dwelt much, too, upon the fact that when the people of Kansas met in the peaceable petition for a redress of their grievances," they anticipated, in their resolutions, that the Judiciary and the Executive of the United States would fail to do them justice, and so took measures to procure arms and ammunition for resistance to what they deemed lawlessness and oppression. This the Senator seemed to think a heinous offence. The result shows that the people of Kansas were right in anticipating the failure of their peaceful petition for redress, and entirely vindicates their preparations for the last appeal against tyranny and fraud.

ILLEGALITY AN ELEMENT OF PERMANENCE.

But finally the Senator thought the fraudulent Kansas laws ought not to be repealed, because marriages have taken place under them and children been born under them, and contracts made, estates settled, &c., &c. That is to say, if laws are unconstitutional, or are the offspring of fraud and therefore void, if it shall happen that a child has been born under them, or any act whatever has been performed under the authority of said laws, the laws are to stand forever! How would it be possible ever to repeal or expunge iniquitous legislation if this argument were to be sustained? But what utter nonsense is it to suppose that the repeal of the spurious legislation of Kansas would dissolve a marriage, or illegitimatize a child! Does any one suppose DOUGLAS, who is a lawyer by profession, believes it for a moment? If not, why offend the Senate with such a piece of absurdity?

ACTUAL SETTLERS, AND LAWLESS INVADERS.

Perhaps the greatest fallacy of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech was the attempt to follow President PIERCE in putting the actual settlers of Kansas, who went there under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Associations, upon the same footing with the border ruffians who marched into Kansas on the morning of the election, deposited their illegal votes, and marched back again to their homes in Missouri at nightfall! The man who, being poor, gets his friends to advance him the money necessary to enable him to reach the Territory of Kansas, where he desires to settle, has no rights as a citizen of the Territory greater than one possessed by the vagabond who crosses the line without the slightest pretence of a desire to settle, and goes back again to Missouri as soon as he has voted! The *only honest* and worthy settler is the man who was so well off that he didn't need to borrow the means to reach his destination! And yet a Senator of the United States insults the common sense of the people by tendering them such an argument as this! Is it possible that a single reasoning being can be deceived by it?

PARLIAMENTARY COURTESY.

But I have no room for further comments upon these points. After DOUGLAS had taken his seat, his colleague arose and replied most ably and conclusively to each of the exceptions which DOUGLAS had taken to him, or his arguments, personally, displaying again abilities as a ready and accomplished debater which won the admiration of every fair-minded auditor. And how did DOUGLAS deport himself the while? Mr. TRUMBULL had listened respectfully and attentively to his colleague throughout the entire two hours during which he occupied the floor. But the moment he commenced his reply, Mr. DOUGLAS—that pink of Parliamentary propriety, who commenced to-day with a most unfair and unfounded assault upon Mr. TRUMBULL, for having, as he charged, violated the courtesy of debate—left his seat, turned his back upon his colleague, walked about the Chamber gossipping with various individuals, and apparently endeavoring to ascertain how he could most effectually make the Senator and the Senate understand that he intended to be guiltless of any observance of the simplest rules of decency and propriety of demeanor towards his opponent. It is not pleasant to thus rebuke the conduct of any man occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States; but, if Mr. DOUGLAS himself was unaware of its vulgarity, I wish he could have overheard the indignant comments of the ladies who sat near me. Sure I am that he would not have been flattered by the verdict they pronounced upon him. It is to be hoped that such exhibitions will cease in the Senate hall; and if they *do* not, public indignation should visit the graceless exhibitors with its darkest frowns. S.

Seward's Kansas Bill.

On Thursday, Mr. SEWARD gave notice of the following amendment to the DOUGLAS bill, to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the State of Kansas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, with the following boundaries: Beginning on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the one hundred and third meridian of longitude; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel of latitude to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence southward with said boundary to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the State of Kansas shall be entitled to two Senators and one representative in Congress.

SEC. 3. The said State of Kansas is admitted into the Union on the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature, or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be *impaired or questioned, or any other restrictions or limitations imposed* thereon than are embraced in the following section of this act, and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any restriction whatever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors who are citizens of the United States be taxed higher than residents, and that all the navigable waters in the said State shall be common highways and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said State as to the citizens of the United States without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection by the Legislature of said State, which, if accepted by the State, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the State of Kansas, to wit:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted in said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third—That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

Ohio American State Council—Fillmore Repudiated.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 21.

The American State Council, in session at Columbus last night, after a stormy debate, adopted a report repudiating the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and indorsing the action of those delegates who seceded from the Philadelphia Convention

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKIE, Friday, March 21.

In the Supreme Court to-day, it was proven that Mr. BARSTOW had a majority of about 1,000 votes over Mr. BARSTOW, at the recent election for Governor.

Mr. BARSTOW sent a message to the Assembly this morning, resigning the office of Governor.

Pending the decision of a Constitutional question which has been raised as to the qualification of the term, the Lieutenant-Governor is acting as Governor of the State.

The Southern Mail—From Texas.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 21.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week are received. They contain Texas dates to the 12th inst. Indian depredations continued, and a party had organized to follow them into Mexico and inflict punishment. The ship *J. W. Parmlee*, from New-York, and the bark *San Jacinto*, from Boston, arrived at Galveston on the 10th inst., and the bark *Zenobenne* from New-York, and the brig *Vesta* from Boston, arrived on the 12th.

Great fears were entertained in New-Orleans of an overflow of the Mississippi River.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from Havana, 16th inst., has arrived at this port. The United States frigate *Potomac*, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, were in the harbor at Havana, as well as several English men-of-war.

Death of Commodore Conner.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21.

Commodore DAVID CONNER died here yesterday.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

WHEELING, Friday, March 21.

Two thousand tons of freight were shipped from here by steamboats to-day. The river is still closed above here, but below there is good stage-water.

Bisfeld's Soirée.

The fifth classical *soirée* of Mr. BISFELD'S sixth season comes off to-night at Dodworth's rooms. The programme is unusually attractive. Amongst other novelties we notice a selection of four movements from four different quartettes by HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN and ONSLOW. A manuscript sonata for piano and violin, by Mr. PYNOWSKI, will also be performed. Mr. PYNOWSKI is one of our best resident musicians, and we are sure that any work from his pen will be worthy the attention of Mr. BISFELD'S critical audience. RUBINSTEIN'S quartette in F major aids the programme.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A HUMAN LIFE SAVED!

DOWAGIAC, Mich., March 11, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* As I look your medicine to sell on consignment, "no cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. CONKLIN told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Agua Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were consumed to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so that all thought it *impossible for me to live through another chill*. The doctors, too, did all they could for me, but thought I *must die*. Nothing did me any good until I got RHODES FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."

H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a Doctor as we have in our County, and taken any quantity of quinine and spanities without any good result, from 26th August to 17th December. But, seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two-thirds of a bottle."

S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M's. Told the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity, and I might so specify.

Yours with respect, A. HUNTINGTON.

The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in to me.

ONE THING MORE. Last year I had occasion to CAUTION THE PUBLIC in these words:

"I notice *one firm* who *have taken one of my general circulars*, substituted the *name of their medicine for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence put their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!'" &c.*

Now I take pleasure in saying that the CIRCULAR referred to the same "Dr. Christie's Agua Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are applying to their poisonous trash all that I publish about my Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, *except the Certificates of Cures*, and the Certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. JAMES E. CHILTON, of New-York, in favor of its perfectly HARMLESS CHARACTER, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., W. S. DUNHAM, A. P. CLARK, No. 97 John-st., and all the principal druggists in New-York and throughout the United States.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequalled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

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WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and Read-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade, with an unrivaled assortment, FULLY THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 486 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

TIME'S NOBLEST OFFSPRING IS THE LAST, save the Post, and unquestionably the latest offspring of the Genius factory is the new style of a hat just brought out in the United States. It belongs to the aristocracy of hats, and is the most exquisite style of the season; yet the price is (as usual) only four dollars.

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CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand unrivaled above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and wigpees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT BALANCE SAFES of every description now on hand, and of the latest Fire and Burglar Proof Locks, may be found at the depôt No. 160 Water-st., New-York. Also, Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable. The substitutes, the deleterious effects of the use of which have been proved by the evidence of thousands, are universally known. This is therefore to caution the unwary not to purchase what they may be induced to buy in mistake for it, and to recommend the GENUINE ARTICLE, which is perfect. Sold at No. 1 private room, at BATCHELOR'S WIG FACTORY, No. 233 Broadway.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Sermons were preached in the following churches yesterday, by the pastors whose names are given. We will find room for a synopsis of one or more of the discourses next week:

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-ave. and 19th-st.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in the Church of the Divine Unity, Fourth-ave. and 20th-st.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-ave. and 29th-st.

Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, in the Tabernacle, Broadway and Worth-st.

Rev. Dr. BRIGGS, in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-ave. and 14th-st.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, in the Universalist Church, Fourth-ave. and 17th-st.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

Rev. Dr. CHENEY, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. CLARK, in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. COX, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. DEMING, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. DEWEY, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. DOANE, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and 20th-st.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, in the Church of the Paulists, Fifth-ave. and 59th-st.

Rev. Dr. DUTTON, in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-ave. and 14th-st.

Rev. Dr. EASTBURN, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. FORBES, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. FORD, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. HALLEY, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. HASKIN, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and 20th-st.

Rev. Dr. HEMPSTEAD, in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-ave. and 14th-st.

Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. KIP, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. LOW, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. MACKENZIE, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. MASON, in the Baptist Church, Fifth-ave. and 30th-st.

Rev. Dr. MILBURN, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and 20th-st.

Rev. Dr. MURPHY, in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-ave. and 14th-st.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. PERKINS, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. POTTER, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. PRENTICE, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. PRIME, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and 20th-st.

Rev. Dr. STEBBINS, in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-ave. and 14th-st.

Rev. Dr. STONE, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. TYNG, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. WHEATON, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. WHITE, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. WHITEHOUSE, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and 42d-st.

Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-ave. and 35th-st.

Rev. Dr. WYNKOOP, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and 10th-st.

Rev. Dr. YOUNG, in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Prince-st.

☞ Services will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and 20th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. HAWKS will officiate.

☞ Services will be held in the Church of the Annunciation,

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LONG ISLAND.

DIED.